

- 29. (New) A data processor according to claim 1, wherein said correlation matrix memory comprises a plurality of sub-correlation matrix memories; said addressing means is arranged to access a first one of said sub-correlation matrix memories and apply the combined coded tuples of a respective set of input data to that sub-correlation matrix memory unless a respective row (or column) of that sub-correlation matrix memory will become saturated by application of those tuples; and in the event of such prospective saturation, access successive ones of the sub-correlation matrix memories until those tuples can be applied to a respective one of the sub-correlation matrix memories without such saturation.
- 30. (New) A data processor according to claim 1, arranged to receive sets of query data to be matched with sets of input data stored in the correlation matrix memory, and to derive, for each set of query data, a respective set of coded tuples analogous to those derived for the original input data, and to apply to the correlation matrix memory, for each set of query data, the respective combined coded tuples as a row (or column) address: the data processor further comprising:
- a. output means for outputting a raw superimposed separator which represents, for a respective set of query data, the number of rows (or columns) having a bit set by the applied combined coded tuples in each column (or row) represented by the raw superimposed separator;
- b. threshold means arranged to convert the raw superimposed separator into a binary superimposed separator; and
- c. an extractor arranged to extract individual separators from the binary superimposed separator.
- 31. (New) A data processor according to claim 30, wherein said thresholding means sets an absolute threshold value, and provides said binary superimposed separator as a word in which bits represent respective columns (or rows) of the correlation matrix memory, and each of those bits is set if the number of rows (or